sed from the Pica Page. The following extract from a public facctionary's let in one of the is gest and most industrial Department of what goes on in meats will give you some notion of what goes on in

"My principal occupation is in getting the counits "My pinedpal occupation is in getting the counits quietly through; every signt for the last fortnight detachments have come through—tone under 1,500 mea, some shove that number. The enter about 3 o clock in the mersing, and have all disappeared by rail helfors. 8. The townspeople know nothing about it all. Trace lade come from their own homes for off, and are sent to various depots, dressed in three days, and put in the place of the depot garrisons, which are then a tief to Italy as fast as possible. Very soon there in the nothing but emecupit garrisons everywhere in ince, except in Paris and Lyons. The country ple are getting discontented in many places."
This is easy to understand, if you take with you that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be that official people whisper the French losses to be the form of the french losses to be the form of the french losses to be the frenc

16 openione of the Landon Times.

The question of nationalities seems to be making the point of being so, and the Poles, encouraged the point of being so, and the Poles, encouraged the present underhand, but encouraged, a segmined a committee here with a view to "event white." Generally speaking, there is observable a Red movement in several parts of Europe.

The Minister of Public Instruction has offered the Archiepiscopal See of Bourges to Monseigneur Menjeud, Bishop of Nancy, and Priscipal Almoner to the Emperer. The new dignity proposed for the venerable Prelate's acceptance in token of the high esteem in which he is held does honor to him who gives and to the intended recipient. The Bishop, however, who has for upwards of 20 years administered with untiring seal the see of Nancy and Toul, can with difficulty make up his mind to accept a dignity which would involve his separation from those who have been so long under his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom his many virtuely his spiridal care, and to whom hey are so much sensation at Nancy, the population being unwilling to lose one to whom they are so much stacked. The Bishop has not as yet announced his final decision to the Minister, but the good people of Many decision to the announced his had decision to the Almister, but the good people of Many decision to the Almister, but the good people of Many decision to the Minister, but the good people of Many decision to the Minister, but the good people of Many decision to the Minister, but the good people of Many decision

prelate will remain with them. The Bishop assisted efficiely at the Te Deum yesterday.

The various railway companies have informed the Government that they will carry graintously all gifts is hind sent to the army of Italy.

## PRUSSIA.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Berlin, July 2, 1859.

The Prince Regent of Prussia, without possessing any claim for consideration as a statesman, is a straightforward, honest soldier. His experience of war is confined to the French campaign of 1814 wherein he served in a subordinate place), and to his command of the Prussian troops who put down the Baden revolutionists in 1848-9. His greatest admirers will tardly assert that he has given proof of strategic ability. He is, however, impressed with the idea—so prevalent now-a-days among crowned heads—of being a great captain, and his atmost ambition is to command, as Generalissime, the army of the Germanic Confederation. He is anxious that Prussia should reasone her position among the great Powers of Europe, and should speak not only in her own name, but as the representative of Germany. He was strongly opposed to the vacillating policy which caused Prussia to strike her colors to Austria and Bavaria in 1850, and to refuse her cooperation in support of Turkey in 1854. According to the so called "Constitution" prevailing in tais country, he alone can direct its foreign policy, the Chambers being a mere mockery, and only allowed to discuss such measures as the Government may initiate. When he first proposed the mobilization of the Landwhr many members of the Ministry—which had but lately been fermed from the ranks of the Laberal party—opposed the measure. They utterly disapproved the Benlin, July 2, 1859. -opposed the measure. They utterly disapproved the ystem which had handed over the Austrian Empire to system which had handed over the Austrian Empire to Jenite and priests, and they thought that a threat was not the best commencement for the preposed mediation. They were, however, unable to resist the allurements of the Court, and after some days' delay the creter was issued for placing the army on a war footing. This unexpected measure took all Europe by surprise, and France was not long in demanding explanations. The Government replied that it was impossible Prussia could remain defenseless while a great war was raging close to the frontiers of the Germanic Confederation, and against one of the principal members of that body; that it had armed for defense alone, and for the purpose of giving proper support to its di-

for that body; that it had armed for detense alone, and for the purpose of giving proper support to its diplomacy on the first fitting occasion; and that it had no bestile intentions against the Emperor Napoleon. Germany, however, knew that though this was part of the truth, it was it not the whole truth. It felt that the mobilization meant action, and immediate action; and tiermary was right. and Germany was right.

No sooner was the Landwehr called out than Prussia

And Germany was right.

No sooner was the Landwehr called out than Prussia prepared proposals for peace, which she transmitted to England and Russia. She was naturally anxious to accure the moral support and, if possible, the active cooperation of there neutral Powers, but she distinctly stated that, in the event of their refusal to make common cause, she reserved the full right of assuming the initiative and of presenting her proposals for the acceptance of the belligerent States. With England she has, as a ight have been expected, proved ausuccessful. The known opinions of Lords Palmerston and John Russell, no less than the actual march of events in Italy, led to little prospect of success in that direction. Strange as it may appear, there is better hope of some understanding with Russia, and, as I shall hereafter show, the Czar is not likely to take any active pertagainst Germany.

Without affecting to know the exact tenor of the proposals submitted by Prussia, I can assert that they are substantially as follows: I. The creation into an independent State of the povinces of Lombardy west of the Mincio, which State is to be under the joint protectorate of the great Powers; 2. Venice and the provinces cant of the Mincio to remain under the rule of Austria; 3. Revision of the treaties concluded between Austria and the States of the Italian peninsula; 4. Renunciation by Sardinia of the annexations made by her during the present war with the concurrence of Prance.

These propositions will receive the support of all the

These propositions will receive the support of all the Powers forming the Germanic Confederation. Nay, there are some who thirk they do not go far enough, and are auxious that the Confederation should interfere in defense of the Austrian Italy. The whole of the Powers agree in thinking that the line of the Mincio is necessary for the strategic defense of Germany on the side of the Tyrol, and they will never consent to Venice falling into the hands of a great maritime Power. They assert that even now the war is not localized to Italy. Klapka addresses the Hungarians in influmnatory proctamations from the Emperor's headquarters, and with his consent. Kossuth is on his way to the camp of Louis Napoleon, and the Republican standard, trampled under foot in France, is to be elevated in the hereditary States of Austria. In Behemia and the Tyrol, in Hungary and Venice, revolutionary agents are at work, and the very existence of Austria as a great Power is in imminent danger.

No time is, therefore, to be lost, and interference must be prompt in order to be efficacious. The revolutionary spirit may spread; for there is discontent where the German tongue is spoken elsewhere than in Austria. What, say the "governing classes," if Nazares. These propositions will receive the support of all the

butionary spirit may spread; for there is discontent where the German tongue is spoken elsewhere than in Austria. What, say the "governing classes," if Napoleon III., after defeating Austria at another Austerlitz, should attack Prussia at another Jena? In the words of Gentz, they feel "that it is neither to Eugland nor Russia that they must look for deliverance, "however desirable the assistance of these Powers may be. It is to Germany, and Germany alone, "that the task must be reserved." They remember that Prussia, having deserted Austria in 1806-7, the latter, after the defeat of Austriatz, observed a "strict neutrality." They have not forgotten that the result of that battle was the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine—"States," according to that Federal act, "severed forever from fermation of the Confederation of the Rhine—"States, according to that Federal act, "severed forever from "the German Empire, rendered independent of any "Power foreign to the Confederacy, and placed under the protection of France." They know that the coalesced Princes pleased the necessity, in consequence of the weakness of their for energy of looking out for a new Protector possessing sufficient force to secure them from insult. They read that Napoleon I., in announcing the Confederation of the Rhine to the Diet of Ratinbon, declared "That he had accepted the title of "Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. That a so pacific were his objects that he would never carry "Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. That a so pacific were his objects that he would never carry in its views beyond that river." They remember how the First Napoleon kept that promise, and they see his succe essor, who "represents the principle, the cause, and the defeat," pursuing his idles Napoleonianaes on on the plains of Lombardy. They may therefore be excused if they are alarmed at their position, and i they take such steps as may be necessary for self-preservation. The point in dispute is simply as to the wisdom and time cliness of the measures they have adopted. It cannot for a moment be asserted that the Rhemish fractier is in in uninent danger, and yet see what Prasing is to done.

ing. She proposed to the Diet that the 7th and she con-of the Federal Ai my (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse Darmsta, th) should be placed on the Upper Bhine; and we have just heard that the infiltary commission to whom the question was referred by the Diet has this day reported in favor of her demand. By the end of next week her own army will be in full march.

The corps d'armés will be stationed on the Silegian.

they will be about equidistant.

On the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians on the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 at Could be stationed—80,000 at Dusseldorf 40,000 at Coblentz. This latter force she logue, and 30,000 at Coblentz. This latter force she logue, and 30,000 at Coblentz. This latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th corps of the proposes to support by the 9th and 10th corps of the proposes to support the transfer of Hanover, Meckienburg, and the Hause Towns. A requisition to that effect will be at one made to the Diet at Frankfort. She has already a large force at Mayence, and the fortificantics of Ecrenbreitstein, Cologue and Magdeburg are too perfectly to ked to. When these preparations are complete she will, probably, make her proposals to France. Should she do so, they will most unquestionably be refused, and Prussia will then be compelled either to support her diplomacy by her bayonets, or to each her leek with patience and resignation.

### THE PAPAL STATES.

Tue Indépendance Belge says:

The Indépendance Belge says:

The outrageous conduct of the Swiss Gaza's at Pergia is already producing disastrous consequences for the temporal government of the Holy Sec. At Belgna the provisional justa has published a proclamation recolling all the young men who have enlisted under the flag of Italian independence, because, says the proclamation, if it is a civic duty to take up arose to liberate one's country, there is a greater and more orgent duty etili—that of defending our hearths and homes. In Piedmont and Tuscany public indignation has reached such a pitch that even the clergy are constrained openly to take part with it. Several pastoral letters have been written protesting against the conduct of the Pope's mercenaries, and laboring to separate the Catholic cause from the doings of its chamduct of the Pope's mercenaries, and laboring to sepa-rate the Catholic cause from the doings of its cham-pions. The Court of Rome will very probably find reason to regret the rewards and enlogiams lavished upon the conquerers of Perugia.

#### THE TWO SICILIES.

Correspondence of The London News.

Naples, June 28, 1859.

Jedging from the language of meny it would appear as if the time for reconciliation between the subjects and their rulers had passed away. They had expected some great and generous acts to mark the difference between the policy of the old reign and that of the one now just began, instead of which the first act was to confirm all the old Ministers. The battle of Magenta won a modification, and placed Filangieri at the head of affairs, and from that time to this only bit by bit concessions have been grasted in the way of amnesties, so ardily and so reluctantly doled out that they have irritated the people more and more. Meanwhile the majerity of the political offenders remain in prison unpardoned, so do many who are untried, and whose political offense is sympathy with their countrymen.

I here send you an address from the inhabitants of the kingdom to King Francis II. The great difficulty is to put such an article into the hands of his Majesty, and the following ruse, therefore, was adopted. On Saturday morning the King came into town, to preside at a council of generals, army reform being the order of the day; and either coming or returning a beggar presented apparently a petition, which was taken and read. The effect on the young King was, as may readily be imagined, very great, and on the following morning an order of the police was posted

beggar presented apparently a petition, which was taken and read. The effect on the young King was, as may readily be imagined, very great, and on the following morning an order of the police was posted on the walls prohibiting the presentation of petitions to his Majesty in his carriage, alleging that there were other means for doing thus, and menacing arrest and police penalties to all transgressors.

The news of the great battle of victory of the 24th inst. arrived here on Saturday, and spread like wild-fire through the city. The sensation which it produced was very great; crowds paraded the city, and though not a cry was uttered every face beamed with unosual intelligence and joy. People appeared to look at and converse with one another though maintaining perfect silence. Something evidently had occurred which had broken down all reserve, and established a general inti macy and friendship. On Sanday, of course, the crowds were still larger, and their manner and conversation became so animated that at night the streets were patrolled by a large force of cavalry and infantry. The Neapolitans in the first place feel themselves mortified and degraded in not having taken any part in the glorious events which they are celebrating, and irri ated, as I have already said, by the comparatively little or nothing which has been done hitnerto at home.

There has been a report in many quarters that the Neapolitan Government would be requested to send traces to the Legations to maintain order, or that it had

done hitherto at home.

There has been a report in many quarters that the Neapolitan Government would be requested to send troops to the Legations to maintain order, or that it had been requested to do so by the Papal Government, but that it hesitated to comply until the views of the Allies on the subject were ascertained. I believe the nation would be ill-pleased to see any portion of their army acting as the police of the Papal Government when it has not been permitted to take an active part in the great events of the war.

On Saturday last there was quite a scene at the Government offices. As Filangieri was getting into his carriage to drive off, seven of the wives of those who are confined in the prison of Santa Maria Apparente presented themselves to his Excellency, and entreated him to liberate their husbands, who had been in prison for two-and a half years without trial. There were 47 in that position, they said. "I know it," said his Excellency, "t there are 48."

Such reports as I receive from Sicily speak of great ferment. For some days Palermo was and may now be in a state of virtual siege, in consequence of a public manifestation in favor of Italian independence, and for having besmeared the arms of the Austrian Consulate with blood. At Messina, in the cathedral, on the occasion of a funeral service for the late King, a dreadful explosion took place from two bombs which, it is said, were placed under the catafalque, as though to remind the mourners that the ceremony was in honit is said, were placed under the catafalque, as though to remind the mourners that the ceremony was in hon-

When the French officers and sailors landed on their passage to the Adriatic, they found that all their re-freshments were paid for in the cafes that they visited. At Reggio, in Calabria, many tricolored papers have been posted on the walls, to the great alarm of the authorities.

In the course of last week six or seven Sardinian

resels passed Messina, when another and not a silent demonstration took place; but at present I have not received the fetails. Seelly, always much divided from demonstration took pos-received the tetails. Scelly, always much divided from Naples, will now be yet more eo. Such is the narrow policy of this Government. A policy of fusion would of course have been the wisest, but such a policy would render liberal institutions necessary.

JUNE 29.

A Tuscan steamer, showing the national colors, came

A Tuscan steamer, showing the national colors, came in last Sunday, and was denied pratique for five hours. There certainly was some informality in her papers, but the authorities at last very wisely gave way.

For some days all the lastics have in secret been preparing handages and lint for the wounded of the army of liberation, and already has one cargo been sent off. Another is to be dispatched shortly. Members of the highest as well as of the lowest classes of society are engaged in this pious and patrictic work.

The Baron Brenier has been offered and has accepted the decoration of the order of St. Januarius. It is said for him that he intimated it would be patienlarly agreeable to him if those who were arrested for the demonstration of the 7th inst. were liberated, and they were liberated on Menday. Mr. Elliot had also on several occasions arged the same request, and has omitted no apportunity of defending the cause of oppressed humanity; but Mr. Elliot was bound by instructions which he could not exceed.

ted no apportunity of defending the cause of oppressed humanity; but Mr. Elhot was bound by instructions which he could not exceed.

The same distrust, contusion and disorder that exist in Naples exist also in Sicily, from whence I have received fuller confirmation of the demonstrations made in Messins in honor of the French and Sardinian fleets. One person makes the number assembled amount to 40,600 persons, who uttered not a word, but by signs expressed their respect and joy.

I am informed that as yet the "amnestied" have not been liberated, and that continual obstacles are thrown in the way of the "Attendibili" is their claiming the restitution of their civil rights. In the journal of last Saturday the Government advertises a vacancy in the

Saturday the Government advertises a vacancy in the chairs of Belles Lettres and Philosophy at Avezzano, salary about £20 a year. Only these chairs of Belies Lettres and Thiosophy at Averzano,
salary about £20 a year. Only those are eligible
"who have applied in time, and are of irreprehensible
"moral, religious and political conduct."

As the Liberals could not agree among themselves,

and suspected the demonstration as being a suggestion of the Government, nothing came of it. Every precaution, however, was taken—cavalry partolled the streets, and pickets of Swiss and detachments of police were stationed near the house of Filangiere and other

were stationed near the house of Filangiere and other parts of the city.

THE INMARITANTS OF THE KINGDOM TO KING FRANCIS II.

STEE: At this solemn moment, whou the hearts of twenty-on millions of people beat with hope and joy to recently a subcard throughout the common country. It is to you, young monarch that the words of Neapolitans are directed. The thrones of the Perinsela are cessing to be anything more than a memory. Some have falkin, never again to be raised up. Yours teen blee beneath your feet. It has, however, a support, not in the abhoracle cost of the North, but in our desires, stronger than thousands of Crosts. The restoration of the Constitution, swern to at the foot of the situation of the Constitution, swern to at the foot of the situat of the Avenging Delty by your deceased father, this is the only plant remaining in so temperatures a sea of glarious fractual blood. Will you seal your ears to the thouster of the voices of your people! Woe to kings who sleep on their cannon! An idea, when it is general, when it is sovereign, laughs at gray-ashet and scorns the bayonets of despotian, which turn samins these who wield them. Thus, let us relate the history of your house! The knife of the country strock Henry IV., Louis XVI., the Bus de Berri, Philip of Orbears, the Dake of Farms and your father. Is the seed of Ravallac and of Milanc destroyed! Far be from you these will omean; but how often do there become history? The constitution restored; a miristry not of every octor, immoral, oppressive; a police, vigiliant but not arbitary, symminel, despotic; a miristry and a few letters of the most levely unit pour dynary. You are Italian; in your veins runs the noble bood of Sovey, and while the brant of the most levely un in

frontier in care of an unexpected attack on the pact of Russia. Twelve hundred men are working at the furtifications of Kouingaberg, hitherto neglected out of aspect to that Power. The Guards will be stationed between Wrienberg and Erfurt, ready to march at a moment's notice to Silesia or the Khine, from which they will be about equiditant.

On the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians

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On the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 at Co.

## HUNGARY.

Correspondence of The Manchester Geardian.
Loxnos, July 4, 1839.

I saw womewhere, the other day, a laughing reference to a rumor of some intention of Klapka and the Hungardian refegees to offer the sovereignty of Hangary te Russia. Don't be too cure that this is an aide canced. I heard much the same thing the other day through one of the leading men of the nationel Hungarian party here. Provided Hungary can obtain the constitutional guaranty she requires from Russia, and is refused them by Austria, it is quite on the carls that the crown of St. Stephen may be offered to the Czar. At all events, it is not improbable that the alternative will be put before the Government of Austria, and that the good offices of England will be sought by the national party, for the purpose of a compliance with the claims of the Magyar Constitutionalists.

There can be little doubt that the sudden return of Francis Joseph to his capital indicates internal dangers and distractions, which threaten mere than the Lombardo-Venetian territories of Austria.

#### RUSSIA.

A letter received in Paris from St. Petersburg announces that the first three corps of the first army, under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, have been placed on the war footing. The 5th corps of the second army, at present in Bessarabia, has likewise been placed on a war footing. The Invalide Russe of the same date publishes an order of the day, segred by the Minister of War, by which soperier officers and others on unlimited leave of absence are ordered to jois their regiments. The Emperor has moreover decreed that he permits officers on half pay, who had not served in the Crimean war, to resume active service among the troops now placed on the war footing. The works on the Russian railways are pushed forward with such activity that there are at present employed nearly 49,000 workmen. A letter received in Paris from St. Petersburg an-

### TURKEY.

Correspondence of The London Times. Constantinopie, June 22, 1859.

The Journal de Constantinopie, one of the two papers in French published in this place, has been purchased by the Tarkish Government. In that paper of to-day's date appears a second avertissement to the Levant Herald, but, insemuch as the latter journal has been published without the avertissement at the head of its first column, I presume the unwelcome communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs has been at the last moment been withdrawn. The press here has been prohibited by the Government from publishing any article inconsistent with the chservance of a strict neutrality toward the belligerent Powers. The Levant Herald, which is the press here has been promined by a process here has been promined by a probleming any article inconsistent with the observance of a strict neutrality toward the bellingerent Powers. The Levont Herald, which is the only English newspaper published in the Levant, in its last week's number had an article which can hardly be charged with partiality toward either of the two Emperors of France and Austria. The neutrality of the paper is strictly preserved by the use of language necessarily distasted to both of those potentates. The Emperor Napoleon, however, having been designated the "slavenuster of the Scine," his Charge d'Affaires in this capital, the Count de Lallemand, complained to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the avertissement published in the Journal de Constantinople was the consequence. The Count de Lallemand has, I am informed to-day, intimated to the Turkish Government his willingness to overlook the insult to his Emperor and his country for this once. Hence, I presume, the withdrawal of the avertissement. Surely of the three parties to this transaction the newspaper cuts the most respectable figure. There is something indescribably paltry and insignificant in the fact of the representative of a great nation beseeching—he cannot require—the Turkish Government to put a gag on a paper just struggling into existence. The Emperor Napoleon is not scrapulous in such matters, but he would not willingly have condescended to this. It is perhaps to the annoyance and petty acts of tyranny invariably practiced by the creatures of a despotic Sovereign that more than half the edium attaching to his name should be ascribed. Of the part which the Turkish Government has played in the matter one can only say that, if it had the smallest consideration for its own digbe ascribed. Of the part which the Turkish Government has played in the matter one can only say that, if it had the smallest consideration for its own dignity, it would have listened neither to M. de Lademand's complaint nor to his subsequent pretense of magnanimity. If the newspaper merited censure, the visitation should be purely the act of the Government, and neither M. de Laller and nor any one else should be allowed a voice in its infliction or withholding.

A Constantinople letter says that the Sultan has so completely given way on the suject of Col. Coura's double election in the Principalities, that, at the re-quest of the French Charge d'Affaires, he has agreed quest to issue his consent in the form of a berat instead of a fixan. The distinction between the two documents and to be immense. A berat contains none of those expressions implying a bumiliation of the recipient which are to be found in a firman.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WAR DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

From The London Times, July 5.

Last evening there took place in the House of Lords one of those debates for which that assembly is famous. Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Stratford de Redchiffe called attention to the shortcomings of our national defenses, and urged on the Government the new contractions of the strategies. ciffe called attention to the shortcomings of our national defenses, and urged on the Government the necessity of precautions against the ambition of the French Emperor and the warkke passions of the people he governs. Both spoke ably and well, and produced considerable effect on all who heard them. They expressed, indeed, the opinions which all men acquainted with the Continent hold with respect to our relations with foreign powers. It requires but a limited experience of Continental society to be aware of the intense jealousy with which the greatness, the security, and, above all, the moral superiority of this country are regarded; and no one can fail to notice that it is chiefly those who have been thrown by the accidents of their career into close connection with foreigners who are the most anxious for the full and well-prepared detense of our ceasts. While the domestic politician may delude hinself with visions of cternal amity, and of the desire of the French to cultivate only the arts of peace, the diplomatist or the resident in foreign lands invariably brings back to his own country intelligerce of the feeling which prevails against us, and tells us earnestly how strone is the imcountry intelligence of the feeling which prevails against us, and tells us earnestly how strong is the im-pression on his mind that the liberties of England will in our time be imperiled by the arms of, perhaps, a

in our time be imperiled by the arms of, perhaps, a coalition of Continental nations.

Lord Lyndburst, with all the argumentative ability which belongs to him, and with that strength of memory which is his not less remarkable characteristic, laid before the Peers the dangers of our situation and the deficiency of the preparations we had made to meet them. He compared our situation with that which we occurred in most lines, and draw conclusions unfavorathem. He compared our situation with that which we occupied in past times, and drew conclusions unfavorable to our safety, our honor and our dignity in the eyes of the world. In fermer times England had the command of the sea, and could not only defend her own shores, but carry the war to every coast of the enemy. The arms of this country were triumplant on sea and land. The let of Juce, Camperdown, the Nile and Trafalgar established our naval supremacy, while the campaigns of Egypt and the Peninsula showed the powers of the British soldier. In those days no one would have dared to call in question the superiority of the British fiset. It had fought on every sea, and on every sea it had been victorious. It was not only far every sea it had been victorious. It was not only far superior in numbers to all the other navies of the world combined, but the ships of hostile Powers, when put combined, but the ships of hostile Powers, when put to sea, only added to its resources, since they were captured as soon as they were met. We forbear to go into the statistics quoted by Lord Lyndhurst. Suffice is to any that he showed how completely the sovereignty of the seas belonged to England when he was a middle-aged man, and how doubtful that proud prerogative had become now that he is addressing his trother Peers in extreme old age.

The change in the position of this country is not assetted by any man to be the result of any weakness or decadence. Englishmen preserve even more than their former maritime superiority over Frenchmen. In the days of the French Convention the fleets of the Resublike were manned by a race of seamen to whom

Republic were manned by a race of seamen to whom France has now nothing equal, regard being had to France has now nothing equal, regard being had to the general advance of maritime enterprise. The old monarchy was a colonizing and seafaring power far more than the France of later days, and it was the men who supplied a merekant marine not far inferior to that of England who fought the bloody battles of the Amer-ican and Revolutionary wars against us. This ap-proach to equality now no longer exists. The French mercantile marine numbers now hardly one-fifth the tunnage of that of England. Few ships of large size with Evench steamers only navigate the placid

III.; the French colories are no more; no wast clippers or emigrant ships ply between the French ports and the newly-peopled settlements of the antipodes. The real markine superiority of England is more unquestionable than on the morrow of Frafulgar, we have a proportionately greater number of ships, of men, of wealth, of enterprise than in the days when "Rule Britannia" expressed a glorious and inquestioned trath. What, then, is the cause of Lord Lyndhurshs and Lord Strafford's anxiety! It is founded on the alleged fact that steam has done away with our maritime superiority; that seamanship is now a matter of little im-I for Stration's attempt of the strategy of the strategy of the strain has done away with our maintime superiority; that seamanship is now a matter of little importance; that a certain number of wooden constructions propelled by engines can be prepared by any Power rich enough and restless enough to go to war with us; that these can be efficiently manned by crews hardly differing from landsmen; and that a force can be thrown on our shores by means of a fleet which need never attempt to cope with our own in such fights as decided the wars of fitty years since. This assumption that France, without any important colonies to guard, can concentrate her efforts on a Channel Squadron, and, by suddenly ontinue bering our vessels, can land an army on our shores and inflict an incalculable injury upon us, is at the bottom of all such speeches as were made in the House of Lords last night.

Far be it from us to dissuade the Government from those precantions which the country expects at the hands of any Minister who is intrusted with its destinies. We, indeed, above all others, have labo ed in

those precautions which the country expects at the hands of any Minister who is intrusted with its destinies. We, indeed, above all others, have labo ed in the sense in which Lord Ellenborough and Lord Howden, on a preceding occasion, and Lords Lyndhurst, Stratford, and Brougham, yesterday, addressed the House. Ever since the French Euperor gave the first sign of abandoning the alliance of the English people, who had so sincerely supported and trusted him, we have lest no opportunity of recommending defensive preparations. If these Peers are signatized as alarmists, we have lot gince been subject to the same accusation. We are proud to believe that almost everything that has been done in England in the way of defense for the last few years, from the regeneration of our military system to the establishment of Rifle Corps, has been in a high degree owing to the advocacy of this journal. Not have we been behindhand in expessing the dements of the French Emperor, whom we thought, and still think to be, partly from the necessities of his situation and partly from the necessities of his situation and partly from the necessities of his situation and partly from the necessities of his situation to be good, their views accumate, and their davice werethy to be followed. But we cannot agree with them either in their apprehensions or in their judgment as to the necessity of thus dwelling on our weakness. In our opinion, these accurate, and their advice worthy to be followed. But we cannot agree with them either in their apprehensics or in their judgment as to the necessity of thus dwelling on our weakness. In our opinion, these speeches would have been more fitting two years ago than now. If they had been uttered at a time when all the leading statesmen of the country were talking about "our angust ally," and the propriety of the two nations acting together in every question which might arise from China to Peru, they might have been less loudly cheered by a noble auditory, but they would have been more useful to the public. Unfortunately, in those days it was left to the press to be the untharked utterer of warnings which now every one can echo. Through the influence of the press, by the march of events and by the loudly expressed demands of the nation almost everything has been done which it is necessary or prudent to do. At this present hour the whole land is ringing with the clang of arms; line of battle ships, fingates and convetes, batteries and rans, are being built on every side; the army is numerous, and, as far as the liberality of the ration can insure efficiency, it is equal to any in Europe. The militia force is carefully attended to, and volunteer coeps are only waiting for a sensible act of Parlyment and a little Government assistance to and volunteer corps are only waiting for a sensible act of Parliament and a little Government assistance to and volunteer corps are only waiting for a sensible act of Parliament and a little Government assistance to cover the country with bands of ridemen. We may, then, consider that the result to be obtained by "invasion speeches" has been already arrived at. It is of little use to inveigh against the Emperor Napoleon, his soldiers and his people, in order to indinence our own Government. The general proposition that our Navy ought to be prepared for any emergency has been so universally accepted that it is hardly worth while to irritate a neighbor by dwelling on such a platitude. We know all about the French and their instincts; let us, for the fature, take such facts for graated, and turn our attention to the perfection of our own armaments. Does the Government make the best use of what is voted for national defenses? Is the Channel fleet efficient! Has it been learning its duties as a fleet by constant cruising, or only wasting its time in Bantry Bay or Portland Roads? How is the militial going on? When are the Rafle Corps to come into action! All these are matters on which sensible men may now display their zeal, abandoning, as sufficiently discussed, be the ore that our neighbors may no shill one day be play their zeal, abandoning, as sufficiently discussed, the theme that our neighbors may possibly one day be our foes.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lerd Henley has been returned for Northampton

without opposition.

The Morning Post believes it is correct in contra dicting its Windsor correspondent, who had said that the Queen will not visit Scotland this year, but her Majesty, it is thought, will not spend more than a week at Balmoral, as a visit to Ireland is talked of. Between June 12 and June 24, as many as 9,450

tuns of coal had been landed at Malta by 21 vessels. Prices had declined to 30/ and 32/ for Newcastle. The Daily News (City Article) says: As far as the

settlement has yet proceeded, it shows a decided scar-city of Stock for delivery. In the other markets great firmness prevails; business remains unchanged. approuncement of supplementary naval estimates to the amount of nearly a million pounds, appeared to attract little attention this afternoon. The effect of the approaching realization of the dividends is already observable in the discount market. Choice bills were taken to-day at 21 F cent. About £20,000 in Bar Gold were taken into the Bank to-day. According to advices from St. Petersburg the shipments of Tallow up to the 25th ult. were 17,771 casks, against 6,700 at the corresponding period last year. The Exchange on London is quoted at 347. The public sales of Plantstion Cevlon Coffee to-day went off heavily at a fresh decline of 1 & cwt.

The Times City Article, says: The funds opened at a further advance this morning, but returned to the quotations of yesterday. In the foreign exchange this afternoon the rate on Hamburg was slightly lower. Gold has become 3/ 10d. dearer at Paris and Hamburg than in London. The Railway market continues inactive, but with a strong appearance.

The London Herald's Turin correspondent, says 20,000 beds have been ordered down from Milan to Brescia, and 10,000 from Turin. There are great com-

plaints of scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the Allies.

An address to King Victor Emanuel had been signed by 365 dignitaries and functionaries among the clergy in the Province of Milan, who thus renounce the Austrian Concordat and adopt the legislation of Tee Paris correspondent of The Globe says:

"The only incident reported from the quadrangle or quadrilateral scene of war is the balloon ascent of M. Goddard before Perchiera, who has accurately in-spected the present state of the works, the distribution of the garrison, and the nature of the approaches on every side. Gunbeats, brought up from Genoa in compartments had been lannehed on Lake Garda, [30th June.]"

Ballooss for Warfare.—Mr. Coxwell, the wellknown aer rant, has written a letter to The London Temes, of which the following is a portion: "We gather from recent news that a French zeronaut made Times, of which the following is a portion: "We gather from recent news that a French aeronaut made a successful ascent at Casteliedolo to observe the Austrians, and that forty women are busily engaged in Paris in making a new balloon for the French army. Eversince the Russian war, and indeed during that calamity, I have labored single handed in endeavoring to provide the attention of our Government, our scientific men, and the English press to the importance of serial observatories. In The Aerostatic Magazine for this year I devote a chapter to 'Balloons for Reconsoitering,' but as extracts may be too lengthy I will briefly observe that balloons may be used with long whe ropes attached kite fashing without being let go, which might endanger their falling into an enemy's camp. 2. There is no real recessity that the balloon should be within close range of large or small shot, as an angle of elevation proportioned to the distance would afford the required information. 3. Hydrogen gas, generated by the decomposition of water, would enable balloons to be inflated in whatever localiny desirable. Balloons may be also made the vshicles of laying a temporary electric wire or thread in any direction required. A large revolving drum beneath the cer might contain many miles of thin wire, and pay it out as desired. Certain indications would be required to mark its curse, but this could be easily managed. In this way a network of electrical communication might be established."

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From The Early News (City Article), July 7. The funds were dall, and closed at a reduction Certain effect was produced by Lord Lyndhurst who supplied a merchanat marine not far inferior to that of England who fought the bloody battles of the American and Revolutionary wars against us. This approach to equality now no longer exists. The French mercantile marine numbers now hardly one-fifth the tunnage of that of England. Few ships of large size exist. French steamers only navigate the placid waters of the Mediterranean; the great liners which seems also to have caused a decline on the Paris Bourse, at the Commencement of business. In the other markets considerable business continues to prevail notwithstanding the languor of business. There was a good demand for money to-day, and the business at the Bank was to a moderate extent, although good bills were discounted in the open market though good bills were discounted in the open market as low as 2 per cent. There were no gold transactions at the Bank to-day. London and N. W. Railway

Traffic returns then this week an increase of £3,501; Great Noticern an increase of £2,368; Great Western an increase of £3,982; Lordon and S. W. an increase

as increase of £3,982; Lotdon and S. W. an increase of £4,97.

From The London Times (City Article).

The debate of last evening on the national defenses, compled with the general tenor of foreign accounts, especially as regards the naval movemen's in the Mediterranean and Adrianic, caused the funds to open with a slight reaction. On the Amsterdam Bourse to day, there has been a further fall of 3 per cent in the Austrian stocks. They opened yesterday at 431, and closed to day at 401. The total decline since Monday is 41 per cent.

The fusion of anxiety and closm is amounced to

to day at 40. The total decime since shows yet per cent.

The feeling of anxisty and gloom is amounted to have increased to-day in all the German cities.

It is reported that the various Ocean Mail Steamship Companies are ordered to prepare for the clause in the contracts which stipulates that they shall carry armaments being put in force. The vessels are directed to take heavy guns, and the notice is said to have, therefore, met with some remonstrance.

A numerous deputation waited on Lord Palmerston to-day, to recommend Milford as the port of departure for the new steam-vessel service to Australia via Panana.

Panana.

The cargo of the Alma wrecked in the Red Sea, in cludes 1,500 bales of silk, and is estimated at £ 200,000. One-half of this loss on the cargo will fall on Lloyds. London Dock stock was purchased to-day at 61; the market having been seriously depressed since the meeting and reduction of 3 per cent per annum. The price at the beginning of the year, when the dividend was reduced to 4 per cent, was 91, and in the preceding

was reduced to 4 per cent, was 91, and in the preceding December it was 101.

The London Times (City Article) says:

"There has again been a fair demand at the Bank or discount, but as the payments of the dividends will commerce to morrow, there is anticipation in some quarters that the rate will be lowered to morrow to 1 per cent. The expectation is general that in any see the step will not be deferred beyond the ensuing ourt day."

The Railway market is again very dull, busitess being a most at a stand.

being almost at a stand.

London, June 7—1 p. m.—Consols for money and account, 831 New Three, 831294.

Livenpool, June 7.—Corron market quiet at yeaterday's advance. Sais probably about 7,000 bales or more. Imports 7,141 bales; previously this week, 91,866 bales.

#### Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per City of Washington.

COTTON- The market has been dull this week, but prices of Missiling and better qualities have been steadily supported, although the sales yearday were only 7,00 biles, and to-day 5,00 biles. Sea Islands are drooping, and the lower qualities very difficult of sale. In Manchester, to day, there has been quits an a tree market, and, as might be expected with such a demand and absence of stocks, prices are dearer. Middling Ocients, 6[dt Mobile, 6[dt Uplands, 6 Il-16d, 9 fb.

Bernsturys.—The estimated stock of Wheat, Indian Corn and Flour in the part of Liverpool, it as follows:

June 20, 1859.

Wheat. . . . 783,537 cts. 367,362 qrs. 244,566 qrs. 175,580 qrs. indian Corn 362 576 cts. 108,627 qrs. 124,548 qrs. 113,643 qrs. 267,70 bbl. 199,196 bbl. 221,337 bd. 133,119 ks. 41,344 ks. 42,108 sks. With remarkably fine weather, and continued liberal Imports, the Corn Trade generally rules very dull, and prices tend downward.

the Corn Trade generally fines very dult, and proved ward.

At our market, to day, business was confined to the merest retail. When was id, to 2d. \$\text{P}\$ cental lower, without leading to any lequity. Flows freely offered at rather easier rates, but nest ceted.

INDIAN CORN.—Yellow freely offered, but in very limited de-livorax corn. neglected.

Indian Corn.—Vellow freely offered, but in very limited de-licotan Corn.—Vellow freely offered, but in very limited de-ment, and nominal at 6:3 \$\psi\$ contal—30\$/ \$\psi\$ 480 ft. In White nothing doing. We quote: WhitaT—Red, Milwankee and Chi-cago, \$\psi\$ to \$\psi\$ 77, Indiana, \$\psi\$ to \$\psi\$, 4; White Wes'ern, \$\psi\$, \$\psi\$ to \$10\$; Southern, \$19\$ to \$11/6. Fours, \$10\$ to \$13/6. Indian Corn.—Vel-low and Mucd, \$5/10 to \$13'8, White, \$7\$ to \$7\$ \$\psi\$ 100 ft. Err.—The demand is on a very limited scale, and prices are contracted in the contact of the contact of the contact.

BENT-The demand is on a very armined scale, and prices are quite nominal.

Pour continues dull, and declining in value.

Bacox—At another, to day, about 350 boxes were offered, but there was no disposition to purchase, and only 250 boxes were sole, at a reduction of 2/ \$F out. on our late quotations.

Lake—There are no further transactions to report. Refiners still keeping out of the market.

Tautow onchanged. In London, the market is quiet, at 55/6 for P. Y. C.

for P. Y. C.
Rusin-Common steady, at 3/10 to 3/11 P cwt.
Rusin-Common steady, at 3/10 to 3/11 P cwt.
Bake-N. Indeg done in Palladelphia: Beltimore sells very
slowly in retail, at 3/10 thids., and 6/9 to 7/10 bage.
Skeds-No transactions in Clover, Flax of Timothy.
P. S. July 6—The Covics market opens this morning with
in improved demand.

#### ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE SPIRITUAL-ISTS.

Yesterday was set aside by a few hundred of the believers in modern Spiritualism in this city for a pic nic up the Hudson. The grounds selected were under the bluff on the Hudson at Pleasant Valley. At nine o'clock the steamer Flora left the foot of Spring street with a hundred and fifty excursionists on board, ac companied by a band of music. On arriving at the destination they debarked, and proceeded to enjoy themselves very much like other pic-nic excursionists not spiritualists. At noon it became apparent that they were not etherially organized, and they began to dispose of broiled chicken, ham, sandwiches, cake nd other edibles after the most material fashion Dancing formed a feature of the amusements, and was largely participated in. There were no professional mediums in the company. At half past one o'cleck the Thomas C. Hulse arrived with two hundred more spiritualists to swell the number, and then a merry time commenced. Later a group seated themselves in a circle to listen to speaking. There were no trance mediums present, and the remarks were not

claimed to proceed from inspiration.

Mr. Fowler opened with some general remarks in relation to the good which had been effected by Spiritualism in gaining a recognition of the idea of

the unity of the human race. Mr. Ira B. Davis stated that he had become a believer in Spiritualism from witnessing physical manithat no man had ever been able to reason himself into a belief in immortality. He had adopted peculiar views of man's non-immortality, owing to the disregard which some men showed for the sufferings of humanity.

Mr. Henry O. Baker replied to Mr. Davis, according with his view so far as regarded the non-inmortality of still-born children, idiots, &c., in whon individuality was not established. He held that spirit and soul were separate and distinct. He pursued a line of metaphysical argument, showing that no one could draw a line between instinct and reason, and that both were the manifestations of the soul power; and that as the soul and spirit of the lower rders of saimal life are the same that inhabit man -but in its perfected form-there could not be immortality attached to the animal; and that immortality is a natural result of the development of spirit and soul, which, having their birth in the spirit, could not be destroyed by mundane causes.

Subsequently, Mrs. E. J. Adams, a superior soprano singer, delighted the company by some beautifully-executed selections, and was loudly applanded. The boat returned to the city after dark

## FIGHT AT JONES'S WOOD.

MAN SHOT-SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED. About 10 o'clock last night, several disorderly and uffianly characters, who had gained access to the festival which was commenced at Jones's Wood yesterday, created a disturbance among the parties ergaged in dancing upon the large platform. The rowdies were driven away by a party of Germans, who chanced to be present, and the dancing was resumed again, and continued for some time without in-

Having gained a rediffercement and concocted their plans, the ruffians returned to the platform. Those first ejected renewed the altercation, but were ordered away, and upon their refusing to leave, a second effort was made to drive them off. One of the gang strack a person standing near him a powerful blow in the e-, and upon this signal a general fight ensued. During the melee several shots were fired, and the women ran screaming into the hotel. The fight was continued with desperation for ten or fifteen minutes, and the effort to drive away the ruffianly gang was very determined. The policemen who were scattered about the woods

were finally mustered together, and, upon their approach, there was a general stampede-the rowdies seeking flight in every direction. After the fight, a young fellow named McMann, alleged to have been one of the garg, was found lying insensible upon the grass, and conveyed to the Ninetsenth Ward Station-House, where he received medical attendance. There was a deep furrow in his forehead, as if made by a pistol ball, and his face and shirt-bosom were a mass of gore. While in this condition, one of his companions (who seemed under the influence of liquor) threw his arms about his neck and kissed him. "You must excuse me," said he to the bystanders, "if I feel bad, for we've been together all the evening." The injured man soon found numerous friends, who came crowding into the

Station-House, and there appeared the greatest anxiety on their part to get him away.

Captain Bryan capcladed, however, to keep Memean in curtody and dispatched a plateon of his men to search for and arrest any of the parties engaged in the fight. From the syn pathy besteved upon Me-mann it is supposed that he received the wound from a pistol shot in the hands of one of his friends. A large number of persons received black eyes and bloody noses, but we did not learn of any one being seriously injured. At a late hour of the night all was quiet about the grounds, and we did not learn whether er not the police had effected any arrests.

## MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN JONES'S WOOD. This long-expected and well-announced affair com-

menced yesterday, according to the advertisement.

The rapid growth of splendid musical performances among us, and the proven impossibility of surprising a geruine New-Yorker with anything new, sacred or profare (at d in this particular our Gothamite differs from the ancient Assyrian equally with the modern Parisian or Londoner), these cause such historical sole unities as the one in question to pass comparatively unno-ticed among us, though Handelian ovations gotten up abroad; interior as they may be in quantity and quality, are signalized in stately records. But we do not mean to be comparatively anatomical as regards fue arts at home and abroad, but simply to call attention to the magnificent extertainment provided for the public every day this week, at a nominal price (25 cents), at the charming locality of Jones's Wood, within a few minutes' railroad drive from the heart of the city. The festival is so good that it would force us into an ordinarily supposed area of exaggeration to speak of it as it deserves. Several hundred musicians, so perfectly instructed and trained, that they perform as a single artists—these certainly are worth listening to. Added to this, they perform on the banks of a noble river, where the poetry of Nature contributes to enforce the beauty of Art. Beside the musical attractions of this festival, there are various others- such as dancing, fireworks, eircuses, perspants, &c.; so that whatever the taste may be, will find resources for its gratification.

-The details of to-day's performances are too varius for us to specify, but we would state that all who desire to enjoy the lyrical cestacies of a festival on the Rhine, without the danger or nauses of a voyage across the Atlantic, will find it to-day or any day this we-k by a few minutes' drive to Jones's Wood.

## FIRES.

DESTRUCTION OF A VARNISH PACTORY IN SECOND Yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock a fire broke out in

the range of low frame buildings on Second avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, owned and occupied by Mr. Adolphus G. Mandel as a varnish factory. The fire originated in one of the small buildags, in consequence of the boiling over of a kettle of varcish, and in a few moments thereafter the whole place was in a blaze. The fire soon communicated to the buildings in which the varnish was stored, and the inflammable material, igniting, sent up a dense volume of smoke, which was wafted by the breeze over the upper part of the city. The heavy clouds of smoke could be distinctly seen from the lower part of the city, and a rumor prevailed about town that Rupert's Lager-Beer Browery was in flames. The firemen of the First District were early on the ground; but their services were hardly required, as there were no buildings in the vicinity in any dauger, and the pouring of water upon the fire was of no avail. The heat enlitted from the burning varnish was so intense that persons could not approach within fifty or one hundred feet of the fire. The factory and stock were entirely destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about \$10,000. The proprietor is said to have a small insusurance on his stock.

The alarm in the Sixth District yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a bandbox in the lodge-room, cerner of Third street and Avenue C. No damage of consequence.

## Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Buyralo, July 18, 6 p. m.—Flour insertive and tending downward; side of 600 bits. at \$3 for sour; \$44.59 for 60 siste and extra Illinois, from Chicago Spring Wheat; \$4.500 \$5 for extra Whosensin; \$5.500 \$6 in extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; \$6.250 \$6 75 for double extras. Wheat dull and lower; ules 600 bits. Red Ohio, baged, at \$1.000 \$6 10; 500 bits. new and old Kenthicky at \$1.40; 401 \$41.00; new Amber \$2; 200 bits. White Ohio at \$1. Conx closed dull; seles 18,000 bits. Ullinois at 70c. No seles of other Grains. Whise vetage; sales 200 bits. Flour, 46,000 bits. Wheat, 46,000 bits. There, 18,000 bits. Corn. Canal Exports: 300 bits. Flour, 14,000 bits. Wheat, 5,000 bits. Corn. Albany, July 18, 1859.—Flour dull; transactions confined to realitized. Wheat—Sales of 400 bits. White Canadian on private terms, and a small but of handsome White at \$4.00. Corn. sells in small for at \$2.250 to fine western Mixed and round Yellow. Oars considerably depressed, and 1626 lower. Nothing deing in Rye or Banley. Whisky in fair request; also 5 deciving tendency. July 18, 6 p. m.—Flour dull. Wheat all, with a deciving tendency. Corn. Sells of more and conductive tendency. Corn. Sells of the price of the p

sales of 200 bils. Prison at 35/2/256.

Oswego, July 18, 6 p. m.—Floors dull. Whear dull, with a declaim tendency. Cons without material change; sales of 6,000 bush Illinois at 60c. Count Fargaries steady—25c. on Floor, 6 c. on Wheat, 6c. on Corn, to New York. Lake Imports —12,400 bush. Wheat. Cansi Exports—9,000 bush. Corn.

## Passengers Arrived,

Passengers Arrived,

In stemship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Major O'Shilliam J Langiey, R. Albury, W. Plummer, J. Robinson, J. Small, C. H. Curtis, S. Hassell, J. Moore, M. Levey, J. Gordon S. Rhea, R. Nam, E. Boyde, S. Farker, Lyle W. Goodall, W. Turner, J. Mane, J. Hart, Mrs. Morley, Mr. Brown, lady and servant, Mr. Fillore and lady, J. Knight, J. Knight, J. Godrey Wattebury, Mr. Allen and party, Mr. Sithog, lady, child and servant, Mr. Stoddart, lady, two children and servant, Mr. Thesten Tamillow, Mr. Buck and lady, A. Maner, F. Bouneau, do: Santes and lady Mr. Gemer and child, Lowis E. Jacoba, Miss L. Myers, Mrs. M. Soed, Gen. Tom Thumb, Mr. Wells, J. Millan, lady and daughter, Mr. A. J. Ayres, Mr. Joyce and infant, A. B. Witte, Capt. Coley, Mrs. Brown, Miss. A. Carter, Miss G. Goodwin, E. D. Hall, Mr. Filezare, R. Crooks, C. H. Soar and lady, G. Heath, W. Parr, R. Lawson Massone and son, Missee M. and E. Fisher, Mr. E. and Miss P. Smelhurst, Mal. Rodriguez, L. Fierce and lady, Dr. H. Noyes, Clook Ferguson, Mr. Sallivan, M. C. Carter, H. W. Daly, Miss Daly, Alex Munn, and 22 in stoerage.

In the bark Linda Stewart, from St. Jago, Caba—Thomas

steerage.

In the bark Linda Stewart, from St. Jugo, Cuba-Thomas
Harris, John Ambler. Sun-Rises... 4:44 | Sets...... 7:27 | Moon-Rises... 9:40

Sandy Hook... 9:36 | Gov. Island...10:36 | Hell Gate......11:77

# MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK .......JULY 18. Cleared.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Steamship—Grenada, Harison, Havana, Jno. Roberta.

Ships—Orient, Hill, Liverpoul, Spofford & Tileston; Volga, Holm, Buston, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brigs—James Jewett, Keed, Boston, J. E. Ward; Polina, Seekusen, Richmond, Schlessinger & Andressen; Krownprada, (Nor.), Call Brekke, Cette, Holaboe & Houdley; Denmark, Staples, Beston, H. D. Brockman & Co.; British Lion (Br.), C'Brien, Quebec, A. Leary; Renahaw, Plerce, Salean, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. Lowell, Such, Philadelphia, Simon & Mayhew; Alpa, Holmes, Hallias, D. R. De Wolf.

Schlemer-Mit, Discoway, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; S. Allen, Sear, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Steame:—Belaware, Copes, Philadelphia, T. Perkios.

Steamship City of Washington, Petre, Liverpool July 6, Queenstown July 7, under and pass to J. G. Dule. July 7, saw e-esmalip City of Manchester entering Cork harbor. July 17, its. 20-37, ion 67-67, passed steamship Bawaria, hence for Bremen. Same time, saw Nor. ship Readires, from Oporto for New-York. At 4 p. m. 17th, passed steamship Vanderbilt, hence for Southmoton and Havre; 5 p. m., same day, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool. Anchored off the Battery at 130 p. m.

Baltimere, bence for Liverpool. Anchored off the Battery at 4150 p. m.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramery, Baltimore and Norfolk, notes and pass to H. B. Cromwell & Ce.

Steamship Chesaposke, Crowell, Portland, moise, and pass to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Rosnoke, Conch, Richmond, &c., moise, and pass, to Luckson & Heincken.

Bark Maythewer (of New-Haven). Duntze, Barbadoes via Leng bisen 14 days, moiseace to H. Thowbridge's Sons. Spoke brig Triade, of Newport, for Barbadoes—all well.

Bark Linda Stewart, White, St. Jago, Cobs., July 3, tobacco, &c., to James Thompson. July 10, lat. 29 50, lon. 74 50, spike herm brig Vermout, of ance from Wilmington for Cardenas, 3 days out.

Brig Sir Colln (Br.), Kay, St. John, N. B., 9 days, import to

eut. g Sir Colin (Br.), Kay, St. John, N. B., 9 days, iumber to Brig Forest State. Stowers, Bangur 10 days, lumber to moster Brig Birebard & Torry (of Harrington), Cole, Machine 6 days.

Brig Birchard & Torry (of Harrington), Core, Scienta 1, P. Snow, Schr. S. K. Hart, Lawry, Bangor 7 days, humber to master. Schr. Israel L. Snow, Conry, Rockland 4 days, lime. Schr. N. Chifford, Shute, Beifast, Me., 14 days, laths to master. Schr. Atamda, Powers, Rockland 4 days, stone. Schr. Atamda, Powers, Rockland 4 days, stone. Schr. Northern Light, Mills, Vinalbaven 9 days, stone. Schr. Cygnet (Br.), Barnes, Sackwille, N. B., 12 days, stone to T. J. Nerins & Soc.
Schr. Perine, Cale, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River. Schr. Helen Mar. Jones, New Haven, in ballast, for Philadelsohia.

phia.

Shop Translation, Hawkins, Providence 2 days, in bullast.
Shop Translation, Hawkins, Providence 2 days, in bullast.
Shill-D-Ships Tornado, St. John, N. B.; American Union,
do; Serdinia, St. George, N. B.; Rappahaunock; Metle; burks
Pentucket; Zaza, and others.

WIND-Sunset, S. S. E.